

COUPLING DEVICE FOR MEDICAL LINES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to medical lines and, in particular, to a coupling device for connecting two medical lines.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Medical lines are commonly used to deliver liquids or gases to or from a patient under medical care. Medical fluid lines are used regularly in conjunction with a catheter for the intravenous (IV) delivery of fluids, often including medication. They may also be used for fluid drainage, such as in the case of a urinary catheter. Oxygen lines are often used to deliver oxygen to patients to assist in breathing.

[0003] One of the dangers with medical fluid lines attached to a patient through a catheter is that they can become snagged or entangled on external objects or persons. This can cause the patient pain and physical damage if a medical fluid line is snagged during a fall or some other rapid movement, since the catheter may be torn from the insertion site on the patient. Alternatively, the fluid line may be torn from the IV bag or other equipment to which it is attached. In either case, spillage of body fluids or medicaments or the contamination of the fluid lines are significant risks.

[0004] Another danger arises in the use of IV lines with newborns and infants. In some cases, infants can be strangled by IV lines if the child becomes entangled in the IV line. This danger also arises in the case of medical lines for the delivery of gases, such as oxygen lines.

[0005] There are existing two-part connectors for coupling medical fluid lines, however these connectors fail to adequately address the problems noted above. Existing two-part connectors are designed to lock together until manually detached by a nurse. For example, US Patent Nos. 5,549,577 and 5,122,123 and US Patent Publication Nos. 20030032940 and 200200123724, each contemplate a threaded attachment or a bayonet-style attachment which

are intended to lock the connector into place.

[0006] US Patent Nos. 4,533,349 and 5,637,088 describe connectors or fluid lines that can become detached as a result of a longitudinal pulling force, but detachment results in spillage of fluids and risk of contamination.

[0007] Accordingly, a need exists for a coupling device for medical lines that, in part, addresses the shortcomings described above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention provides a coupling device with a safety breakaway feature. In particular, the present invention provides a coupling device having two parts that couple together to connect two medical lines and that automatically decouple when subjected to a predetermined separating force.

[0009] In one embodiment, the parts are connected together by way of a detachable snap-fit mechanism that separates when subjected to a predetermined longitudinal force. In a further embodiment, the parts each include a sealing mechanism for sealing the medical lines when the parts are decoupled.

[0010] In one aspect, the present invention provides a coupling device for coupling a patient-side medical line to an equipment-side medical line. The coupling device includes a first part adapted to be coupled to a first medical line, the first part having a first passage therethrough to provide fluid communication with the first medical line, the first part including a first seal having a sealed position and an unsealed position, wherein the first seal seals the first medical line when in the sealed position, and a second part adapted to be coupled to a second medical line, the second part having a second passage therethrough to provide fluid communication with the second medical line, the second part including a second seal having a sealed position and an unsealed position, wherein the second seal seals the second medical line when in the sealed position. The parts include a connector detachably

connecting the first part to the second part in a longitudinal direction, wherein the connector detaches the first and second parts in response to a predetermined force in the longitudinal direction, and wherein each of the seals moves from the sealed position to the unsealed position when the first part is detachably connected to the second part.

[0011] In another aspect, the present invention provides a coupling device for coupling a patient-side medical line to an equipment-side medical line. The coupling device includes a first body having a first passage therethrough for coupling to a first medical line, a second body having a second passage therethrough for coupling to a second medical line, and a connection means for detachably connecting the first body to the second body and providing fluid communication between the first and second medical lines, the connection means disconnecting the first body from the second body in response to a separating force. The first body includes a first sealing means for sealing the first medical line and the second body includes a second sealing means for sealing the second medical line when the first and second bodies are disconnected, and for unsealing the first and second medical lines when the first and second bodies are connected.

[0012] In yet another aspect, the present provides a first adapter for a coupling to a second adapter of a coupling device for coupling a patient-side medical line to an equipment-side medical line, the second adapter having a second body adapted to be coupled to a second medical line. The first adapter includes a first body adapted to be coupled to a first medical line, the first body having a first passage therethrough to provide fluid communication with the first medical line, the first body including a first seal having a sealed position and an unsealed position, wherein the first seal seals the first medical line when in the sealed position, the first body including a connector for detachably connecting the first body to the second body in a longitudinal direction, the connector detaching the first and second bodies in response to a predetermined force in the longitudinal direction, wherein each of the seals moves from the sealed position to the unsealed position when the first body is detachably connected to the second body.

[0013] Other aspects and features of the present invention will become apparent to those ordinarily skilled in the art upon review of the following description of specific embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] Reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings which show an embodiment of the present invention, and in which:

[0015] Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a coupling device according to the present invention in a disconnected state;

[0016] Figure 2 shows a cross-sectional view of the coupling device shown in Figure 1 taken along the line 2-2, with the device in a disconnected state;

[0017] Figure 3 shows a cross-sectional view of the coupling device shown in Figure 1 taken along the line 2-2, with the device in a connected state; and

[0018] Figure 4 shows a close-up of the cross-sectional view of one of the diaphragms shown in Figure 2.

[0019] Similar numerals are used in different figures to denote similar components.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

[0020] Reference is first made to Figures 1 and 2, which show an embodiment of a coupling device 8, according to the present invention, in a disconnected state. The coupling device 8 includes a first, or female, part 10 and a second, or male, part 12. The parts 10 and 12 each have a forward or proximal end where the two parts 10 and 12 are intended to meet and a back or distal end remote from the forward or proximal end. The parts 10 and 12 are adapted to be coupled together at their proximal ends such that they will disengage when subjected to a predetermined longitudinal force, as is further described herein.

[0021] The female part 10 has a cylindrical body 11 having an axial passage 20 extending through the body 11. At the distal end of the body 11, the passage 20 is in fluid communication with a fluid line 22. The fluid line 22 may be coupled to the passage 20 through any number of mechanisms for securing the female part 10 to the fluid line 22, including a barbed connector, crimping, a threaded coupling, a bayonet-style coupling, or a fused connection. The part 10 may, in one embodiment, include a bayonet termination for insertion directly into an IV solution bag to provide fluid communication with the passage 22. In one embodiment, the female part 10 and/or the male part 12 are not secured directly to the fluid lines. In this embodiment, the parts 10, 12 terminate with a connectors which is adapted to be coupled to a corresponding connector on the fluid lines, such as a threaded connector or other known connectors.

[0022] Extending forward from the proximal end of the body 11 is an axial tube 15 in fluid communication with the passage 20. The axial tube 15 may be integrally formed with the cylindrical body 11 and terminates in an outer end 17. The outer end 17 of the tube is sealed with a first diaphragm 18. Accordingly, the first diaphragm 18 also seals the passage 20 and the fluid line 22, thereby preventing fluid flow into or out of the fluid line 22. In one embodiment, the diaphragm 18 includes a pre-cut central slit, whereby the diaphragm 18 spreads open at the pre-cut central slit when subjected to sufficient pressure.

[0023] The female part 10 also includes a plurality of forward extending arms 14 arranged at the periphery of the cylindrical body 11. The arms 14 may be integrally formed with the cylindrical body 11. The outer ends of some of the arms 14 include a ridge 16 formed on the inner surface of the arms 14. As can be seen in Figure 1, the ridge 16 may extend circumferentially along the inner surface of one or more arms 14. The arms 14 are resiliently flexible such that when bent radially outwards they will exert an inward radial bias.

[0024] The male part 12 has a cylindrical body 13 having an axial chamber 26 extending longitudinally therethrough. A needle 24 (or a tube, a cannula, or

other fluid line connector) is coupled to a fluid line 23 and inserted into the axial chamber 26. In one embodiment, the needle 24 and fluid line 23 are secured to the cylindrical body 13 by a threaded coupler 25 having an external thread on its outer surface that cooperates with a corresponding thread formed upon the inner surface of the axial chamber 26 to secure the coupler 25 to the cylindrical body 13. Other mechanisms for coupling the fluid line 23 and needle 24 to the body 13 will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art, and may include friction fit, adhesives, fusing, etc.

[0025] The male part 12 further includes a tubular sheath 19 disposed within the axial chamber 26. The sheath 19 envelopes the needle 24 and includes a base having an outwardly extending flange 31. The outwardly extending flange 31 is pinched between the cylindrical body 13 and the threaded coupler 25 such that the sheath 19 is in sealed fluid communication with the needle 24.

[0026] The tip of the sheath 19 terminates in a second diaphragm 28 that seals the tip of the tubular sheath 19. The diaphragm 28 may be formed integrally with the sheath 19. In one embodiment, the diaphragm 28 includes a pre-cut central slit, whereby the diaphragm 28 spreads open at the pre-cut central slit when subjected to sufficient pressure.

[0027] The sheath 19 also includes a skirt 21 encircling the tubular portion of the sheath 19 and extending forwardly and outwardly within the axial chamber 26. The outer end of the skirt 21 includes an outwardly extending flange 27 pressed against the front surface of the cylindrical body 13 and held in place with a collar 32. The collar 32 may be push fit into a corresponding annular depression within the front face of the cylindrical body 13. The collar 32 holds the outer end of the skirt 21 in place relative to the cylindrical body 13.

[0028] The front end of the cylindrical body 13 includes an inwardly tapered outer surface 29 and a circumferential groove 30.

[0029] When the parts 10 and 12 are not coupled together, the diaphragms 18 and 28 are sealed, preventing any fluid from flowing into or out of the fluid lines 22 and 23 through the passage 20 or the axial chamber 26.

[0030] Reference is now made to Figure 3, which shows the coupling device 8 of Figures 1 and 2 in a connected state.

[0031] When the forward or proximal ends of the female and male parts 10 and 12 are brought together, the inwardly tapered outer surface 29 of the male part 12 fits within the arms 14 of the female part 10. As the ridges 16 on the arms 14 are brought into contact with the inwardly tapered outer surface 29, they are pushed outwards, flexing the arms 14 radially, until the ridges 16 snap into the groove 30. Accordingly, the two parts 10 and 12 are adapted to snap-fit together.

[0032] The groove 30 and the ridges 16 are rounded, such that they will disengage when subjected to a sufficient longitudinal force. This disengagement force may be set at different levels for different uses of the coupling device 8 (e.g. adults versus infants; urinary catheters versus IV lines; etc.). Examples of possible force levels include 1, 5, and 10 lbs. Such a force may arise if one of the fluid lines 22 or 23 is caught on an external object or tugged, thereby transferring force into the two parts 10 and 12. If the force is strong enough, it will cause the rounded edge of the ridges 16 to bear against the rounded edge of the groove 20, causing the ridges 16 to rise out of the groove 30 against the inward bias of the resiliently flexible arms 14. The extent of the force required to separate the two parts 10 and 12 is configurable by altering the relative shapes of the ridges 16 and the grooves 30 and altering the flexibility of the arms 14.

[0033] It will also be seen from Figure 3 that when the two parts 10 and 12 are connected, the outer end 17 of the axial tube 15 bears against the tip of the tubular sheath 18 around the periphery of the diaphragm 28. As the two parts 10 and 12 are brought together, the outer end 17 of the axial tube 15 pushes the sheath 19 and diaphragm 28 back, compacting the main body of the sheath 19 towards its base. As the tubular body of the sheath 19 is pushed back, the diaphragm 28 at the tip of the sheath 19 spreads apart at its central slit point or channel, revealing the needle 24. Both the main body of the sheath 19 and the diaphragm 28 are pushed back along the body of the

needle 24 until the fluid ports of the needle 24 are exposed to the interior of the axial tube 15 of the female part 10.

[0034] The compacting of the sheath 19 by the axial tube 15 is performed against the resistance of the skirt 21 portion of the sheath 19. The outer end of the skirt 21 remains fixed to the front surface of the cylindrical body 13 of the male part 12, while the inner end of the skirt 21 where it meets the main body of the sheath 19 is pushed back into the axial chamber 26. This stretching stores a tension in the skirt 21. When the parts 10 and 12 are disengaged, the tension in the skirt 21 causes it to contract, drawing the body of the sheath 19 back up the axial chamber 26, causing the sheath 19 to reassume its sealed position enveloping the needle 24. When the sheath 19 re-envelopes the needle 24, the diaphragm 28 reseals the tip of the sheath 19, pinching the central slit shut.

[0035] It will further be seen from Figure 3 that when the two parts 10 and 12 are brought together and the outer end 17 of the axial tube 15 begins to bear upon the tip of the sheath 19 and the diaphragm 24 begins to part, the tip of the needle 24 is brought into contact with the center of the diaphragm 18 at the outer end 17 of the axial tube 15. The needle 24 exerts a pressure on the diaphragm 18, causing it to spread apart at its central slit point or channel, through which the needle 24 is inserted.

[0036] When the parts 10 and 12 are fully connected, the two diaphragms 28 and 18 are drawn apart, allowing the needle 24 to enter the axial tube 15 and fluid communication is established between the two fluid lines 22 and 23. When the two parts 10 and 12 are disconnected, the sheath 19 and the two diaphragms 28 and 18 resiliently return to their relaxed and sealed state, thereby sealing the two fluid lines 22 and 23.

[0037] Accordingly, the coupling device 8 automatically seals the two fluid lines 22 and 23 when the coupling device 8 is purposely or accidentally disconnected, thereby preventing spillage or contamination. The coupling device 8 also permits easy connection and disconnection of different fluid lines by providing easy sterilization and resealing capability. This allows for

easy connection of a new IV line or new catheter bag to a patient. The coupling device 8 may also be used to provide a saline/hep lock or a med port.

[0038] Upon disconnection, in one embodiment, the coupling device 8 provides for sufficient backpressure to trigger an alarm on a pump if one is used in association with one of the medical fluid lines.

[0039] Reference is now made to Figure 4, which shows a close up of a cross-sectional view of the diaphragm 28 from the male part 12. The following description of the diaphragm 28 may also apply to the diaphragm 18 on the female part 10.

[0040] The diaphragm 28 seals an inner volume 50 from an external environment 52. It features a central slit 54 to allow the diaphragm 28 to spread apart when the two parts 10 and 12 are connected together. In many cases, the inner volume 50 contains a fluid under pressure, such that it exerts an outward pressure on the diaphragm 28.

[0041] The diaphragm 28 features one or more channels 56 formed in the inner surface of the diaphragm 28 and running parallel to the central slit 54. In one embodiment, a channel 56 is formed on each side of the central slit 54. The channels 56 each include an angled face 58 extending from the inner surface of the diaphragm 28 into the diaphragm 28 divergently from the central slit 54. The channels 56 and the central slit 54 define two hinged portions 62 of the diaphragm 28 that meet at the central slit 54. The two hinged portions 62 of the diaphragm 28 are each connected to the main part of the diaphragm 28 at a thin point 60. In another embodiment, there is a single circumferential channel 56 around a breakpoint.

[0042] Pressure from the fluid within the inner volume 50 bears against the inner surface of the diaphragm 28. This pressure also bears against the angled faces 58, urging the hinged portions 62 of the diaphragm 28 to pivot about their thin points 60, thereby compressing them together at the central slit 54 and improving the seal.

[0043] In one embodiment, the diaphragms 18 and 28, and the sheath 19 are all manufactured from silicon. Other suitable materials may include materials such as aliphatic hydrocarbon resins, aliphatic polyester resins, copolymers of olefins and vinyl acetate, olefin-acrylate copolymers, and chlorinated hydrocarbon resins, provided that they are sufficiently resiliently elastic.

[0044] The female and male parts 10 and 12 may be manufactured by any suitable medical-grade material, including plastics having flex characteristics that are substantially unaffected by temperature variations within a reasonable operating range. The parts 10 and 12 may be produced by injection molding, or any other means known in the art.

[0045] In some embodiments the diaphragms 18 and 24 are not limited to a central slit 54 and may have multiple slits or other features for allowing the diaphragms 18 and 24 to remain sealed while the two parts 10 and 12 are disconnected and to open when the parts 10 and 12 are connected.

[0046] In some embodiments the present invention is not limited to silicon diaphragms and may include other sealing mechanisms for ensuring the two fluid lines 22 and 23 are sealed when the two parts 10 and 12 become disengaged.

[0047] In some embodiments the skirt 17 portion of the sheath 19 need not be a continuous skirt, but could be made up of two or more forward projecting arms of resiliently deformable material.

[0048] The breakaway safety feature provided by way of the snap-fit connection between the protrusions 16 and the groove 30 may be altered without affecting the function or purpose of the connection. For example, the arms 14 may be arranged other than at the periphery of the cylindrical body 11. The arms 14 may extend into the male part 12 and the groove 30 could be provided on the inner surface of the male part 12. Other arrangements of the mechanical elements may be used to create a coupling that detaches when subjected to a predetermined separating force, for example through a magnetic coupling, a friction fit, or a semi-perforated tape or other adhesive.

[0049] Although the above embodiments have been described in association with medical fluid lines, the present invention is not limited to fluid lines and may be used in connection with other medical lines, such as oxygen lines.

[0050] Other modifications or adaptations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0051] The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. Therefore, the above discussed embodiments are considered to be illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.